**UNITED NATIONS** **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/47/57
14 January 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 66

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/47/696)]

47/57. Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989, 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990 and 46/41 A and B of 6 December 1991,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990, 1/ the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991, 2/ the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991 3/ and the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 4/

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1/ See A/45/474, annex.

2/ See A/46/486-S/23055, annex.

3/ A/46/708, annex, para. 44.

4/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

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Recalling further the Declaration on South Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B, 45/78 A and 46/41 A,

Welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to submit to the Secretary-General the final report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which took place at Bonn from 7 to 18 October 1991,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, inter alia, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming also the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Reiterating the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on the global environment,

Welcoming further the recognition by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, of the value of Antarctica as an area for the conduct of scientific research, in particular research essential to understanding the global environment,

Welcoming the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming also the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need for concerted international cooperation in order to protect and safeguard Antarctica and its dependent ecosystems from external environmental disturbances for future generations,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General 5/ on the report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and on the participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica, 6/ and requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of publishing, as official documents of the United Nations, extracts of data received from the various organizations in the preparation of future annual reports, within existing resources;

3. While noting the cooperation of some United Nations specialized agencies and programmes at the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, expresses its regret that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urges once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

4. Bearing in mind that the Antarctic Treaty 7/ is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, with which South Africa has yet to comply fully, calls upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to prevent South Africa from participating fully in their meetings pending the attainment of a non-racial democratic government in that country;

5. While welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to provide information regarding the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, encourages the Parties to provide to the Secretary-General, on a continuing basis, more information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. Welcomes the commitment made by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 8/ as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, to continue:

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5/ A/47/541 and A/47/542.

6/ A/47/624.

7/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

8/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I-III).

(a) To ensure that data and information resulting from scientific research activities conducted in Antarctica are freely available to the international community;

(b) To enhance access of the international scientific community and specialized agencies of the United Nations to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia;

7. Urges the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to build on the agreements achieved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly as noted in paragraph 6 of the present resolution, and, in this connection, actively to explore the possibility of organizing an annual seminar/symposium covering issues relating to the environment, commencing in 1993, with international participation as wide as possible, including that of international organizations such as the United Nations;

8. Also urges the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to establish monitoring and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance with the provisions of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection;

9. Welcoming the ban on prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years by Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in accordance with the Madrid Protocol, reiterates its call for the ban to be made permanent;

10. Also reiterates its call that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

11. While welcoming the concrete steps taken by the Secretariat through the publication on Antarctica by the Department of Public Information, reaffirms the need to promote further public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information within existing resources;

12. Encourages the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica;

13. Urges the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

14. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General on matters pertaining to Antarctica and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to the continent;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

**UNITED NATIONS**

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/47/58
14 January 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 67

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/47/697)]

47/58. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 46/42 of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments world wide, particularly in Europe,

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

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Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 2/

1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. Expresses satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Welcomes the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encourages them to pursue these efforts further;

4. Recognizes that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries;

5. Takes note of the conclusions of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 3/ specifically paragraphs 36 to 39 of the Final Document on political issues concerning the Mediterranean;

6. Recalls the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis;

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1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ A/47/524.

3/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

7. Takes note of the "Helsinki Document 1992 - The Challenges of Change", 4/ adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, inter alia, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development, thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems;

8. Takes note also of the Declaration of the European Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on relations between Europe and the Maghreb, 5/ issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992;

9. Welcomes in this context the decision to convene a Mediterranean seminar of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe under the auspices of the Committee of Senior Officials to consider various topics, including the environment, demographic trends or economic development and other areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between States participating in the Conference and non-participating Mediterranean States, reflecting the general framework of principles of cooperation in the Mediterranean region as provided for in the Final Act and other documents of the Conference;

10. Takes note further of the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, 6/ held at Malaga, Spain, from 15 to 20 June 1992, which, inter alia, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation that would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes;

11. Encourages the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

12. Notes the adoption by the Economic Commission for Europe of its decision G (47), entitled "Economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe", and, in this context, calls upon the Executive Secretaries of the relevant United Nations regional commissions as well as other United Nations bodies concerned to strengthen their cooperation on matters that are of common interest to the Mediterranean countries and that will have a positive impact on the region as a whole, in particular in the economic, social, humanitarian and environmental spheres;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

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4/ A/47/361-S/24370, annex.

5/ A/47/310, annex.

6/ A/C.1/47/8, annex.

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

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A/RES/47/59
7 January 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 68

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/47/698)]

47/59. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 46/49 of 9 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report on the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, 1/

Recalling further paragraphs 15 and 16, chapter III, of the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 2/

Affirming the importance of the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

2/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

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Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations, which offer opportunities for enhancing peace, security and cooperation, and expressing the hope that the new spirit of international cooperation will be reflected in the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to that end,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, 3/

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo,

Noting also that it may not be possible to convene the first stage of the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean in accordance with resolution 46/49, and urging that consideration be given to the timing of such a conference at Colombo at the appropriate time,

Desirous of continuing its efforts for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

Considering the need for new alternative approaches for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to consider new alternative approaches leading to the achievement of the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, taking into account the changing international situation;

3. Also requests the Ad Hoc Committee to address the complex ramifications of the issues involved and differing perceptions on these issues as well as the future role of the Ad Hoc Committee and to make recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

4. Decides to convene, as early as possible thereafter, the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean;

5. Calls upon the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

6. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1993, with a duration of not more than ten working days;

7. Also requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

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3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/47/29).

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

**UNITED NATIONS** **A**

General Assembly

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A/RES/47/60
14 January 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/47/699)]

47/60. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on Strengthening of International Security

A

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 on the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, as well as all its resolutions on the review of the implementation of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 1/

1/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

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Expressing its firm belief that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the eradication of all forms of domination and respect for basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need for preserving the environment, are closely related and provide the basis for an enduring and stable universal peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape, characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Welcoming also the wide-ranging dialogue between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that these developments will lead to the renunciation of strategic doctrines based on the use of nuclear weapons and to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, thereby making a real contribution to global security,

Expressing the hope that the positive trends that started in Europe, where a new system of security and cooperation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will continue and will encourage similar trends in other parts of the world,

Expressing at the same time its serious concern over the persistence of tensions and conflicts and the emergence of new threats to international peace and security and its support for all efforts towards a peaceful and just resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, including further military disengagement,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

Recognizing that peace and security are dependent on socio-economic factors as well as on political and military elements,

Also recognizing that the right and responsibility for making the world safe for all should be shared by all,

Stressing further that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving global problems for the maintenance and effective promotion of peace and security, disarmament and social and economic development,

1. Reaffirms the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Reaffirms also that all States must respect, in their international relations, the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, aggression, intervention, interference, all forms of terrorism, suppression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion that violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. Recognizes, among other things, the validity of the concepts of confidence-building measures, particularly in regions of high tension, balanced security at lower levels of armaments and armed forces, as well as the elimination of destabilizing military capabilities and imbalances;

6. Calls for regional dialogues, where appropriate, to promote security and economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region;

7. Stresses the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

8. Reaffirms the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue to address all threats to international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

9. Urges all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

10. Stresses also the urgent need for more balanced development of the world economy and for redressing the current asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, which are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

11. Considers that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the recognition of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, will strengthen international peace and security, and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under foreign occupation and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

12. Reaffirms that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity, and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

13. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the basis of the replies received;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992

B

Maintenance of international security

The General Assembly,

Noting that, with the end of the era of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation, the United Nations faces new tasks in the areas of maintaining international peace and security and achieving social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Aspiring to promote a greater convergence of views among Member States as to the priorities of the United Nations in shaping a more stable international order,

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General submitted ideas and proposals in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 2/ in particular dealing with the strengthening and enhancement of the effectiveness, within the framework and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, of the United Nations potential in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Noting also the ideas and proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era", 3/

1. Decides to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security, taking into account new international realities and new tasks before the United Nations in the area of strengthening collective efforts to maintain international peace and security;

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2/ A/47/277-S/24111.

3/ A/C.1/47/7.

2. Invites all Member States to provide their views on further consideration of the question of maintenance of international security, taking into account, inter alia, appropriate provisions of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" and "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a relevant report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

81st plenary meeting
9 December 1992